

## THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1892.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth St.

Telephone Calls.

Business Office, 238; Editorial Room, 242.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.

Daily only, one month, \$2.00

Daily only, one year, \$18.00

Daily, including Sunday, one year, \$20.00

Sunday only, one year, \$10.00

When furnished by agents.

Daily per week by carrier, 15 cts

Sunday, single copy, 5 cts

Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier, 20 cts

Per year, \$1.00

Reduced Rates to Clubs.

Subscriptions with any of our numerous agents, or send

subscriptions to the

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in

the United States should put on an eight-page paper

a second-cent postage stamp, on a twelve or sixteen

page paper a two-cent postage stamp. Foreign post-

age is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in

this paper must be addressed to the editor, and

must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard

des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Gibbs House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. F. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster

AVENUE.

CHICAGO—Palmer House.

CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley &amp; Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Dering, northwest corner of

Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Ebbitt

House.

SIXTEEN PAGES

TO JOURNAL AGENTS.

The Democratic National Convention

will be a political event of great

interest, and will be fully reported by

the Journal. No other Indiana paper

possesses equal facilities for obtain-

ing and printing complete reports of

its proceedings. Several members of

its regular staff are now on the

ground, and their reports will be

supplemented by the complete and

thorough service supplied by the two

great news agencies of the country,

the Associated Press and the United

Press. All orders will be filled with

promptness and accuracy.

The chorus of the anti-Clevelanders

in Chicago: "Cleveland cannot carry

New York."

The two-thirds rule is a survival of

the unfittest. It is, in effect, minority

rule and utterly undemocratic.

It looks as though other matters than

the weather were making things hot for

Mr. Cleveland's people at Chicago.

SENATOR MORRILL, of Vermont, who

made a strong speech against free-silver

coinage a few days ago, must be classed

among the bright old men of the times.

He is eighty-two years of age and has

been in public life continuously nearly

forty years.

The organized militia of the United

States, those uniformed and drilled, and

who could be reasonably expected to re-

spond to a call, number 111,448 officers

and men, but in the event they should

be needed the United States could call

5,667,350 men to arms.

Among the decreases in bank clear-

ings reported last week is 21.5 per cent.

in Indianapolis, due to the fact that two

large banks are not members of the

association. This explanation is due to

a city whose business is as prosperous

as any of the growing cities of the land.

The increase in the volume of busi-

ness, as measured by bank exchanges,

of 17.8 per cent. outside of New York

and 12.15 per cent. including that city,

last week, compared with the corre-

sponding week of last year, is one of the

facts which must make the calamity

feel like throwing up his job in disgust.

At best, two or three favorable sea-

sons would be necessary to place that

portion of Russia that was visited with

famine last year in a condition nearly

as favorable as that when the calamity

came upon it. Even if the soil were in

as good condition, the lack of seed, the

loss of animals and the scattering and

weakening of the people would be seri-

ous obstacles. If to the present cala-

mity is added a wider devastation,

sweeping districts that escaped last

year's famine, as is reported, the future

of that country is the most deplorable

of any since famine swept India a few

years ago, and pestilence followed.

The Rochester Democrat and Chroni-

cle has insisted for a long time that dis-

turbances on the surface of the sun

have been attended by destructive tor-

nadoes. Before the destructive storm

in Minnesota on Wednesday the editor

noted in a paragraph that there was vio-

lent movement of some forces upon a

portion of the face of the sun on that

day, during which period the needle at

the weather bureau was moving over a

long arc and dipping violently, just as

it had been observed to do on previous

occasions when there were tornadoes.

It was not long after these manifesta-

tions were noted that the tornadoes in

Minnesota were reported.

The approval by the Board of Public

Works of plans for the construction of

a large sewer along Washington street,

from Noble street to the eastern line of

sewer system, and in carrying out this plan the best engineering and the best style of work should be secured. First and last this will cost a great deal of money, but if the work is rightly done it will be money well expended.

## LET US HAVE A DECENT CAMPAIGN.

In an extemporaneous speech delivered by General Harrison to some visiting delegates from other States two days after his nomination in 1888 he said: "I feel sure, my fellow-citizens, that we have joined now a contest of great principles, and that the armies which are to fight out this great contest before the American people will encamp upon the high plains of principle and not in the low swamps of personal defamation or detraction." This hope was not altogether realized. The campaign of 1888 was by no means as personal and scandalous as that of 1864, and yet it abounded with campaign lies of the most outrageous character. We refer particularly to those which were coined and circulated regarding the Republican candidate. Perhaps there was some hinting below the belt done against the Democratic candidate, but the files of contemporary newspapers will show that the contest was conducted much more fairly, decently and honorably on the Republican side than it was on the Democratic.

There is some reason to believe that the approaching campaign will be conducted on a still higher plane and will be freer from personalities and from campaign lies than any one for many years. This expectation may be disappointed, but at present there seems to be ground for entertaining it, and if Mr. Cleveland is nominated at Chicago, as now seems probable, it will be increased. In that case the canvass will be distinctly one of principles and policies, without a new private character on either side to explore or ventilate. The country knows Harrison and it knows Cleveland. The worst that can be said about either of them has been said in previous campaigns, and after all was said each one was elected President in 1888. The Journal regards President Harrison as a much abler man than Mr. Cleveland, and representing a higher type of character and standard of conduct, but Mr. Cleveland is very far from being a bad man. A great many Democrats have said that, if we must have a Republican President, they would prefer Harrison to any one they know, because they believe him to be a clean, square, honest man. The Journal can say sincerely that if we are to have a Democratic President, which heaven forbid, it would prefer Mr. Cleveland to any other Democrat now named in connection with the office or likely to be before the Chicago convention.

By renominating President Harrison the Republicans have already indicated their purpose of making this a campaign of principles and policies. His character and the record and achievements of his administration constitute the platform quite as much as the declaration of principles adopted at Minneapolis. If the Republican party stands for protection to American industry, honest money and free and fair elections, President Harrison is the very embodiment of these ideas. If Mr. Cleveland becomes the Democratic candidate he will stand as the embodiment of the opposite ideas. In that case we may indulge the hope that the campaign will be mainly one of great issues, and that, as General Harrison said in 1888: "the armies which are to fight out the great contest before the American people will encamp upon the high plains of principle and not in the low swamps of personal defamation and detraction."

## ADVERTISING AT HOME AND ABROAD.

When newspaper advertising became recognized as the best means of communicating with the public the evolution of the advertising agent followed. He immediately supplied the want which he came to fill and was speedily recognized as a useful institution. The business man who finds it desirable to advertise his wares or his special calling in the papers over a wide territory, or in a distant region, has in the advertising agent a middle-man who has an acquaintance and a commercial standing with those distant publishers and can obtain better rates, even with his own commission added, than the stranger could hope to do. So greatly has the advertising business increased that many of these agencies that have proved their trustworthiness have become prosperous institutions. Speaking recently of the removal of an old advertising firm into a new and commodious building of its own, a Boston paper stated that the business of the firm had more than doubled in the last eighteen months. This statement is significant as showing the increased prosperity of the country, for it must be remembered that the additional advertising comes from all parts of the country, and not a single region, and that, as a rule, men do not double their advertising expenses when times are dull. As the statement was made by a free-trade paper it was not intended, of course, that any conclusions should be drawn as to the benefits of Republican tariff and financial policies, though such conclusions will inevitably follow. But, whatever the cause, the increase in advertising is enormous. Oddly enough, much of it is in the direction of what is known as "foreign" advertising—that is, of the kind referred to above where the producer exploits his business in publications far from his home. This is noticeably true in the case of Indianapolis. Residents of this city are frequently surprised on learning for the first time from the advertising pages of some literary magazine, or the columns of some far-away newspaper of the existence of certain factories here, and their attention is not infrequently called to retail houses or the specialties of professional men in the same way. Now, no one can question the right of these men to advertise where they please, though there may be a difference of opinion as to the value of the publishing mediums; but it is certainly a curious manifestation of business judgment that leads them to avoid

all mention of their respective enterprises in their home press. If it were not for the column of manufacturing notes that the Journal publishes each Monday a large number of citizens would have little idea of the great extent and variety of Indianapolis manufactures. The information contained in that column has been a revelation to thousands of readers. The notes are published free of charge, as a matter of news, and for the benefit of the city's interests. The information might be more extensive and even more interesting, but obviously this paper cannot afford to undertake unlimited free advertising of private business, even for public welfare. The Commercial Club, the Board of Trade and the newspapers do all in their power to call the attention of the community to the advantages of Indianapolis, but their efforts should be supplemented by the class of citizens who have at least as great an interest as any other in the promotion of local prosperity.

## DEATH OF MR. EMMONS BLAINE.

The death of Mr. Emmons Blaine, which occurred in Chicago yesterday, is startling in its suddenness and almost tragic in the sadness of the circumstances. To the distinction of a great and honored name the deceased added business qualifications of the first order and social prominence acquired by high family connections. On his first entrance in the business world as a railroad man he developed an aptitude for affairs which soon carried him to the front, and for some time he has ranked among the brightest young business men of the country. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and had charge of its Western interests, with headquarters at Chicago.

Since the sad and untimely death of the Hon. Walker Blaine, about a year and a half ago, Mr. Emmons Blaine, the next oldest brother, has stood very near to his distinguished father. Indeed, in some respects, especially as a business manager and adviser, he was even nearer his father than was the elder brother. His death will be a great blow to his parents, and following so soon after that of another son and a married daughter, makes their burden of affliction very heavy. In this new bereavement the universal heart of the country will go out to them in deepest sympathy. They have lost three children in less than two years, and now have three left, James G. Blaine, Jr., Mrs. Darnoch and an unmarried daughter.

## CONGRESSIONAL FUNERALS.

In old times when a member of Congress died he was buried in what was called the "Congressional burying-ground," a small cemetery some distance southeast from the Capitol. It is now in a very neglected condition, but it contains the monuments of many members of Congress who died before the custom began of sending the remains home for burial. This custom came in with railroads, which made transportation comparatively easy. There has always been more or less abuse connected with congressional funerals. Following is an extract from the private journal of the late Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, written in December, 1838, as found in Julian's "Life of Giddings." He was writing of Washington funerals:

The respectability of the deceased is measured by the number of hacks that follow the hearse. Of course, a great number of empty hacks will follow the procession. If a member of Congress dies the usual procession is constituted of all the hacks in the city, which are employed to follow the hearse whether they have any passengers in them or not. A monument costing some \$300 or \$400 is also erected, and the whole expense is paid from the public treasury, including \$150 to the land-lord where the member dies. During the last session a member from Baltimore died, and his body was carried to Baltimore on the railroad for burial. All the cars owned by the company were put in requisition, and the members of the two houses all took seats in the cars, followed the corpse to Baltimore, stayed over night, had their dinners and wines, lodging and breakfast—all at the expense of the Nation. It was thought that the whole expense was not less than \$4,000 or \$5,000. But if members can go to Baltimore at the public expense, I do not see why they may not take a trip to Philadelphia, or New York, or even, go to Boston, or west to the mountains.

It seems from this that the present congressional funeral junket is an evolution from the congressional funeral of more than fifty years ago. So brazen a proceeding as that related by Mr. Giddings would not be tolerated now, but that which he dimly foresaw has come to pass, and the bodies of deceased Congressmen, who die in Washington, are sent to the remotest parts of the country for burial, accompanied by committees who fare sumptuously at public expense. It is not known whether the custom of paying \$150 to the land-lord of the house where the member dies still prevails, but another custom has grown up that is more expensive, viz., paying the family of the deceased member his salary for his unexpired term. No matter how Congressmen may differ or fight about other matters, they are a unit when it comes to voting themselves perquisites out of the public treasury. On this point they all stand together, alive or dead.

## THE BACKBONE OF WESTERN CITIES.

The good people who do the warning business, upon all subjects, for the whole country, have told us for a generation or more that the foe to the stability of our republican institutions lurks in the large cities, to which all vice, crime, ignorance and poverty fly as a natural protector. Years ago there might have been something in this, and in the congested localities of a few larger cities, into which the dregs of our immigration settle and seethe in tenement-houses with native or semi-native vice, crime and poverty, there is yet a local menace to popular government. But where a half-dozen very large cities are adding a few hundred thousands to their population in a decade, the scores of cities with a population of twenty thousand and upward are adding several millions. In the difference which exists between the two classes is the difference between security and danger to popular institutions. The menace of the crowded population of the larger cities to good government and

popular institutions is that they have no property interests in the homes they occupy or in the moneyed institutions of those cities. They lead wretched lives, and their votes are controlled by those who can reach them through the avenues of vice. But in the smaller cities, and in, now and then, a large city, like Philadelphia, a large part of those who earn wages have homes which they are purchasing or own, in which the family is protected from the contamination of the tenement-house, in which a score of families swarm like bees in a hive. In nearly all of the cities of the West the number of persons to a house is so small that by far the larger part of the families live in separate houses. This, at the outset, prevents most of the evils which abide in the congested portions of large cities. Nor is this all. The statistics of the growing cities of the West, like Indianapolis, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Toledo and those manufacturing towns not so large, like Evansville, Fort Wayne and Terre Haute in this State, show that a very large and rapidly-increasing proportion of the cottages which are a distinctive feature in the eyes of Eastern visitors, are owned or are being purchased by their occupants. If comparisons could be made showing the increase in the number of homes and cottages owned or being purchased by their occupants, during the last decade, the intelligent people of the country would be astonished. It would be found that twenty own stock in building associations where one is building or purchasing a home. That is, the wage-earners of all kinds in the cities of the West are not transients who are here to-day and there to-morrow, without any interest in the welfare or financial management of the cities where they happen to dwell. On the contrary, they are home-owners or stockholders in houses, citizens and tax-payers, who have a keen interest in public affairs and municipal management. Instead of being the objects of solicitude to well-meaning sociologists and economists, they have become the conservative element and the backbone of the social structure of the newer cities.

It is very evident that the pending election in Great Britain will be the most exciting known in that country for years. This is due alike to the fact that more people will vote because of the extension of the suffrage, and more popular issues will be before the country. The disagreement among the Irish leaders will deprive the Liberals of the united support they have had there. On the other hand, the Tories have lost some other of their power, but, on the whole, their policy has been so nearly neutral of late that the issue cannot be turned upon any leading measures which they have espoused. Both parties have bid for the labor vote, and it is so important that if either party should receive it with any considerable unanimity, that one would be successful.

An exchange calls attention to the fact that last Tuesday was the anniversary of the birth of the "stars and stripes"—that is, that on June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress adopted a resolution that "the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and that the union be thirteen stars in a blue field, representing a new constellation." Now the new constellation is crowding the blue field. As the adding of new stars bids fair to be cumbersome, it has been suggested to go back to the original thirteen.

A pious Methodist brother of Brooklyn had an encounter with a burglar on his premises, the other night, and captured the rascal. After the man was in jail his captor's tender heart somewhat misgave him, but as he could not set him free he decided to appeal to his moral nature. Being somewhat shaken by the night's episode, he delegated the task to two ministerial friends, who called upon the burglar in his cell to see if he didn't want to be a better man. After some preliminary remarks the subject of religion was introduced. "I'm an atheist," said Mr. Burglar, testily. "Don't you ever read the Bible?" asked the preacher, much shocked. "Yes," was the response: "I've read every blooming book from Genesis to Revelation, and I'm an atheist yet." Then the two preachers rose and went their way, reflecting, with increased respect, on the opinion before expressed to them by more experienced philanthropists that the moral nature of professional criminals could not be reached by evangelistic methods. They resolved to refer that burglar to Ingersoll.

MR. YERKES, of Chicago, has been operating one of his street-car lines for some time by an electric control system, and writes to the patentees of the new method at Philadelphia that he is greatly pleased with the experiment. He can, he states, run the road by this system with half the number of cars required when horses were the motive power, the increased rapidity of the runs and the shortness of the trips lessening the number of cars needed. This reduction makes an economy in motive power. He also says that he can use two times as many electric cars at practically the same cost. All the testimony procurable goes to show that the trolley system is equally economical, the running expenses being much less than with horses. This being the case, the citizens of Indianapolis are unable to understand why they are given rapid transit on but two of the many lines controlled by the street-railway monopoly.

The Hon. Fred Douglas in a recent address before a class of college graduates was enforcing the necessity of uniting personal effort with good intentions and aspirations. He said:

I used, as a boy, to go down into an old cellar on Pleasant street, Baltimore, three times a day, and pray to the Lord to give me my liberty. What was the good of that? The Lord was in favor of liberty already. It wasn't the Lord that was keeping me in slavery; it was the devil! [Laughter.] I never got the remotest faintest shadow of an answer to my prayer until I began to pray with my legs!

Moral: If a man does not see fit to work for a thing there is no use praying for it.

The New York Commercial Advertiser contains the following:

A prominent merchant of Indianapolis, who was seen at St. James Hotel last night, said: "Talk about the persecution of the South, and it is nothing to what it is out West. I am a Democrat, always have been and always will be, but I do not dare to announce myself for fear of offending my neighbors. The Republicans out my way are very prejudiced."

Whoever that prominent merchant may have been he did this community injustice. There is a good deal of politics in this State, but it does not take the form of persecution. We doubt if there is a prominent business man in this city whose poli-

tics are not known to his friends and neighbors. As a rule our business men are not active partisans, but they are not afraid to let their opinions be known.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Virginia makes Betty Thomas the richest colored woman in the South. Betty is the illegitimate daughter of a wealthy Richmond merchant, who died two years ago worth \$225,000. She laid claim to the estate and employed six lawyers, whose fees amount in the aggregate to \$100,000. This leaves Betty \$125,000. It was very liberal in the lawyers to leave her so much.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What year, what month and what day of the month did the Madison & Indianapolis railroad reach Indianapolis? U. R. Friday, Oct. 1, 1847.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Book-Taught Boy. "Maw," said Tommy in deep disgust, "that kid across the way is a regular chump. He calls 'himself' worms 'earth worms'."

Somewhat Otherwise. "Did I understand you to say he was a moderate drinker?" "I didn't say 'moderate,' I said 'modest.' He never drinks unless some one asks him."

In Doubt. "What do you think of that?" asked the artist. "The expression on the faces is good," answered the candid critic, "but what does it represent—a drowning scene, or a landslide?"

He Is Here. The surest sign of summer time is the blossoming of that perennial jay at the picnic grounds who throws the flaming ziel almost into fits by wearing some woman's hat.

He and She. Mr. Wickwire—By George! That's a neat suit that fellow across the way has on. I wonder what a suit like that is worth! Mrs. Wickwire—And the woman with him has a new bonnet. I wonder what it costs!

Edith and Edgar. A Romance.

"E-e-e-dith! Where's that gal a moonin' around now, I wonder?"

Startled by her aunt's shrill voice, Edith Everdene slipped hastily down from the stack of fragrant, new-mown hay on which she had been lying, dreaming day-dreams.

"What is it, aunt?" "Don't 'aunt' dear me, but git to work 'an' git them eggs packed for Josh to take to town. Here I've been feedin' you for sixteen year, 'an' you've got no more gratitude than to be layin' around starin' at the sky 'en I'm slavin' myself to the bone to keep you out the poor-house."

Moved by some idle impulse she wrote on one egg, "Edith Everdene, Briggsville, Ark."

"Perhaps this may bring my hero to me," she mused. "I wonder will he be as handsome as I have pictured him in my fancy?"

It. "Rats! Come off! Kill 'em!"

Roccus Barnes Turner, the noted tragedian, was giving his unequalled rendition of "Hamlet."

With the calm eye of experience he viewed the rain of oranges, potatoes and desecrations bananas that fell around him.

"Pretty good-natured crowd," he mused, while "he or not to be" rolled from his lips almost unconsciously. "Not an egg yet."

Scarce had this thought crossed his mind when he felt the old, familiar crash of an eggshell on his aquiline nose, and the curtain was rung down.

"First fresh one I ever had thrown at me," he remarked as he jolly picked up a piece of the shell. A bit of writing, in a delicate feminine hand, attracted his eye as he gazed at the fragment. 'Twas the name and address of Edith Everdene!

From the Morning Scalp. Mr. Edgar Gumbleson, the manager of Miss Edith Everdene, the phenomenal Southern soubrette, reports magnificent business for that charming little lady. It is no violation of confidence to say that in private life Miss Everdene is Mrs. Gumbleson. Mr. Gumbleson was at one time a noted tragedian, under the pseudonym of K. Barnes Turner, but his entire attention is now devoted to the interests of his talented and vivacious wife. [THE END.]

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

In a recent interview with a Madrid journalist, Zola said: "I detest bull fights; I have a very tender soul. It excites my indignation to see the brutes suffer. To devote to see blood one needs a physical courage, which is not true courage."

"NEXT to pork," says a physician, "the banana is the most indigestible thing a person can eat, and if you will notice you will see them touched very sparingly by people with weak stomachs. If you can digest these however, and don't mind the offensive odor, they are very nourishing."

The late Amelia Edwards was in receipt of a pension of £80 a year from the British civil list. The pension was not necessary for her support, however, for she was able to bequeath property bringing in an income of about \$2,000 a year for the endowment of a professorship of Egyptology.

The late Mrs. W. T. Sherman and Miss Mary Gwendolen Caldwell have given more money to the Catholic Church than any other women in America. Miss Caldwell has given the money through her private purse. Mrs. Sherman through subscriptions raised among her friends. Both women received from the Pope special gold medals.

MR. GLADSTONE recently sent his book-seller an order for twenty volumes, which included two books upon the history of the Waldenses, two upon Irish affairs and one upon the mode of settling parishes in Scotland; lives of Aretin and Lord Bacon, books on solar physics, myths, religion, political economy and Elizabethan England; a narrative of the Russians on the Amur and a volume of Elton verse.

QUILL pens are still much in use in Great Britain. A tradition exists in the law courts there that no document should be legally written with any pen other than a quill. A similar tradition used to obtain in parts of New England, and it is notable that Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, follows the precedent of his predecessors, and signs all legislative bills with a new quill pen—used once for that purpose and never again.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER has again shown his interest in educational work by presenting Vassar College with \$10,000, the income of which is to be used to pay the salary of a new professor. Mr. Rockefeller's interest in Vassar is due to the fact that his eldest daughter was graduated there, and she